2017 JUN - 1 AM 8: 31

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence	e Report (C	CR)
Tombig bee War Sup	ter As	sociation
290009	ppry Ivame	
List PWS ID #s for all Community Wat	er Systems inclu	ided in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, publication request. Make sure you follow the proper proceed mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please characteristics.	ommunity public Depending on dished in a news	the population served by the public water spaper of local circulation, or provided to the
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Ar	ttach copy of p	ublication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (attacl	h copy of adver	rtisement)
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill)		
☐ Email message (MUST Email the m	nessage to the a	address below)
☐ Other		
Date(s) customers were informed: $6 / 5/$,	1/17.	1 12017
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or othe methods used	r direct delive	ery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /		
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a	сору)	Date Emailed: / /
☐ As a URL (Provide URL		
☐ As an attachment		
☐ As text within the body of the email	l message	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of	published CC	R or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Itawamha Cour Date Published: 05/17/2017	119 11111	185
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of location	25)	Date Posted: 05/15/2017
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at	the following a	address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at (CR was posted at Christia	n's Store	, 5285 Hwy 178 w, Fulton M
ERTIFICATION hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has bee form and manner identified above and that I used distribution formation included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent ater system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, B	een distributed to methods allowed with the water qureau of Public V	o the customers of this public water system in d by the SDWA. I further certify that the quality monitoring data provided to the public Water Supply
Acric 7. Stanley Jame/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	<u>5-</u>	29.17
Jame/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date	
Submission options (Select	t one method Ol	VLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	Fax:	(601) 576 - 7800
Jackson, MS 39215	Email:	water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF ITAWAMBA

		notary Publ	<u> </u>
in and for said stat		Charlette WI	DRe.
general manager o	of the		
	ITAWAME	BA COUNTY TIMES	
Dring	e hereunto atta	a newspaped county and state, makes of Ryact ached is a true copy, was public	<u> </u>
Volume 116	_, No. <u></u> ,	, Date may 17	2017
Volume	_, No	, Date	20
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And I her	reby certify thand I find the	nat the issues above mentioned publication thereof to have been	d have been
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any questions shout this report of concentring your water utility, please contact Text Stanfay at 652,9507.154. We wast our valued to be intermed about their water utility. If you want to injure more, please attend the meeting acrosslased for June 12, 2017 at 800 Pey cycles Water Association Mathematica Building.

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g May 2018, we wave required to conduct 1 (one) Level 1 casessment. The assessment was completed in exhibitor, we were required to indiscriptive the recovery corrective actions. All have been completed.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2017 MAY -9 PM 3: 13 **Tombigbee Water Association** PWS#: 290009 **April 2017**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is purchased from Northeast MS Regional Water Supply District.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Tombigbee Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ted Stanley at 662.862.7154. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for June 12, 2017 at 6:00 PM at the Tombigbee Water Association Maintenance Building.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

				TEST RES	ULTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source	of Contamination
Microbiolo	gical Co	ontamin	ants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	January May	Positive	2 5	NA	0	ba	nce of coliform cteria in 5% of onthly samples	Naturally present in the environme

10. Barium	N	2016	.022	No Range	ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/1	4* .1	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016	.654	No Range	ppm		4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/1	4* 1	0	ppb		0	AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio 81. HAA5	n By-	Produc 2016	ts 41	15 - 61	ppb	0		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	44	23.6 – 69.4	ppb	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	2	No Range	ppm	0	MR	DL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments (s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took 2 samples for coliform bacteria during January 2016, both of the samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing and further testing shows that this problem has been resolved.

During May 2016, we were required to conduct 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. The assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take and complete the necessary corrective actions. All have been completed.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Northeast MS Regional Water Supply District is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 60%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Tombigbee Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Notice: This report will not be mailed, but will be posted at Christian's Store, 5285 HWY 178 W., Fulton, MS 38843.